

Appendix to the Address of the Central Committee.

[A.] We have neither room for the speech of Gen. Smyth, nor the extracts from the Journal of the Convention, which prove the re-eligibility of the President to have been one of the compromises of the constitution—extorted by the federal party. These, and many other things, which we had flattered ourselves we would have room for, must go to the public through the ordinary medium of the newspapers, for reasons alluded to towards the conclusion of our address. The following are extracts from the Messages of President Jackson, of 1829 and 1830.

From his first Message.

In connection with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, to give four or six years.

There are perhaps few men who can for any great length of time enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to the faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpracticed man would revolt.

From his second Message.

I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution giving the election of President and Vice President to the People, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress.

[B.] We had intended to copy the years and mays on Gen. Gordon's Bill—but must content ourselves with the extract from the Address of Mr. Wise. The facts are precisely as he has stated them, to which may be added that, on that occasion, the few Whigs who voted with the nullifiers had the additional excuse that the alternative then was between Gordon's bill and the pet bank system. The Whigs then were, and yet are, not to that system.

[C.] It is Mr. Van Buren's sworn duty to recommend to Congress the adoption of such measures as he may consider for the good of the country. Neither the Cumberland Road nor the Salt Taxing even mentioned in his Message, or included in the estimate of any of his Secretaries, he never regarded as opposed to both. Moreover—a large majority of his party in the H. R. voted against the Cumberland Road during the present session.

[E.] We must make room for these votes, and hope they may be every where as evidence of the sincerity of the present anti-bank party.

Vote on the passage of the Bank Bill, during the session of 1834-5.

YEAS—Messrs. Ashby, Bird, Cannon, Emmons, English, Matthews, McClelland, Miller, O'Neil and Robinson—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Birch, Goforth, Jones, Lewis, Reeves, Thompson, Weaver and Williams—9.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Atchison, Higgins, Hickey, Brown of V. Caldwell, Campbell, Perry, Clinton, Cowan, Crenshaw, Deane, Flournoy, Ford, Goforth of B. Gordon of Clay, Harvey, Head, Hodges, Inglish, Leonard, Moore, Moore, Mothershead, O'Brien, Pollard, Porter, Rawlins, Rice, Smith, Stevens, Stevenson, Thompson, Watkins, Walter, White of Lafayette, White of Montgomery and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Besser, Bollinger, Carl, Fristoe, Geyer, Glover, Harrison, Jones of Cooper, Jones of Ralls, King, Mase, Martin, Miller, Norland, Owen, Parsons, Primm, Shannon, Strout, Tong, Watson and Mr. Speaker.

YEAS—Messrs. Campbell, Dequire, Goforth, Gorham, Jones of Cooper, Lee, McClelland, M'Daniel, Rawlins, Robinson, Smith, Sterger, Vale, Vandersandall and Walsh—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashby, Bird, Dawson, Jones of Pike, Montgomery, Thompson and Williams—7.

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Barnes, Ray, Bowen, Bradshaw, Brawley, Caldwell, Canale, Clark, Craven of Madison, Davis, Delemont, Evanson, Ford, Goforth, Holliday, Holloway, Jeffries, King, Layton, McConnel, Minor, Morris, Nathan, Noland, Pean, Price, Persell, Redman, Shannon, Simmons, Smith of Washington, Snyder, Taylor, Thomas, Watts, Wilkerson, Wilson of Van Buren, Woodson, Woolfolk, Wright of Marion, Wright of Pike, Wright of Warren, Young and Mr. Speaker.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Blythe, Chambers, Coalter, Craven of Jones, Coker, Gordon, Edwards, Ellis, Eukerson, Gray, Gordon, Hancock, Hunter, Hutchinson, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Martin, Morgan, Monroe, Smith of Clinton, Thompson, Thonson and Turner.

The names of the Whig members are printed, throughout, in *italics*. It is thus seen that on the first proposition to make a bank, every Whig Senator, (save one) and nearly every rep. representative was against it—and on the second trial it was carried by the Van Buren men—more than two-thirds for it to one against it.

[F.] We have only room for the following— from the President and the Globe. They can be read, however, in connection with Mr. Wise's extracts from the Journal. If any person wishes to satisfy himself that the bill of Gordon in '35, was the same in substance as the one now pending before Congress, let them read the speech of Col. Benton, during the present session.

Extract from the paper read to the Cabinet by General Jackson, on removing the Deposites, September 18, 1833.

"In riding the country of an irresponsible power which has attempted to control the government, care must be taken not to unite the same power with the Executive branch. To give a four or six years control over the currency and power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and dangerous as to leave it as it is."

He might have added—"an hundred fold more so."

From the Washington Globe, November 20, 1834.

REVOLUTIONARY, subservient of the fundamental principles of our Government, and of its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day.

"It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President, than it is now, and expose it to be PLUNDERED by a HUNDRED HANDS, where one can not now reach it."—*Ibid.*

"In such a case we should feel that the people had JUST CAUSE OF ALARM, and ought to give the most watchful attention to such an effort to ENLARGE EXECUTIVE power, and put into its hands the MEANS OF CORRUPTION."—*Ibid.*

[K.] This is not denied—even by his Biographer. We will copy the Preamble and Resolution, however, that our readers may see that the constitution, on which he relied to keep us out of the Union, was the very text from which Gen. Harrison argued our right to come in. In the next appendix we will leave the authority of Mr. Jefferson to decide between the relative "republicanism" and "federalism" of the parties at that day.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION—Jan. 29, 1820.

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly giving to Congress the right to require of new States, not to be admitted with legal territory.

U. S. the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein.) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein, an indispensable condition of admission.

[L.] We have to throw out several of the extracts which we have made from the writings of Mr. Jefferson. The following, however, will suffice:

To Gen. Lafayette—Vol. 4, page 384.

"On the eclipse of Federalism with us, although not its extinction, its leaders got up the Missouri Question, under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery, but with a real view of producing a Geographical division of parties, which might insure them the next President."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams.

DECEMBER 10th, 1820.

"The Banks, Bankrupt Law, Manufacturers, Spanish Treaty are nothing. These are occurrences, which, like waves in a storm, will pass under the ship. But the Missouri question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country, and what more, God only knows. From the Battle of Bunker's Hill to the Treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question, &c."

From Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Short, April 19th, 1820.

Although I had laid down to myself, never to write, talk or even think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri Question aroused and filled me with alarm. I have been the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation, &c. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in history, as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors, &c."

From Mr. Jefferson to John Holmes, April 22, 1820.

"This Missouri question, like a bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it the knell of the Union. It is hushed in the moment. But this is a reprieve, only, not a final sentence."

From Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams, Jan. 22, 1820.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated. What does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? And this by the bye, as but the name of the case: it is only the John Doe and Richard Roe of the election. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with the unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For, if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all be free," &c."

[I.] We must leave this where we have—with his espousal of the sub-treasury, his claim to be a component part of Congress, and his recommendation of an immense standing army—for which we have made room, in an undeniable shape, on the inner table page.

[K.] As we must exclude not only the whole of this mainly letter, but many contemporary statements and opinions of the most eminent, brave and honorable men, who spoke and wrote respecting General Harrison during the war, and after its conclusion, we can only hope that the Whig presses throughout the land will give such unbiased testimonials a wide circulation. Some of the presses of the administration have refused to insert an insertion—even for pay! We deem it not inappropriate, in connection with what follows to make good our allusion to Mr. Van Buren's vote against Madison, by referring the reader to the 20th page of his own biography, written by his friend, (Professor) Howard in 1835. Obligated to admit it, he nevertheless tries to palliate it, in the outset, and gloss it over in the end, by the following remarks, which we copy from page 128.

"Although Mr. Clinton's policy had assumed the strongest anti-democratic character, yet the splendor of his abilities, his former public services, and his personal weight of character drew temporarily to his support, no inconsiderable portion of the former democratic party."

This may serve for the political friends of the war of 1812 at this day—but the following, we apprehend, will be regarded as rather better evidence of republican principles and near doctrines about the time the work was in hand.

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 12th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed General Harrison:

"Sir—The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of the Indiana territory, on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment, withhold our need of applause."

Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 7, 1812.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, that in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gen. William Henry Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skillful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and his nation.

JAMES MADISON, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said,

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.

In Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 1813, the compliment was extended, as follows:

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage on the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war to the interior, and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General HARRISON, by whose military talents it was prepared.

Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 19, 1814, says: "I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew."

Extract from Col. Croghan's Public Letter.

"I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison."

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

Last—not least—we have room for three paragraphs from Col. R. M. Johnson's speech in Congress—now before us:

"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his fortune, life and honor, to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West, is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer, he was perhaps, often in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

From Mr. Jefferson to J. C. Cabell, Jan. 31, 1821.

"Even with the whole forces we shall be reduced to six professors; while Harvard will still prime in over us with her twenty professors. How many of our youths she has learning the lessons of Anti-Missouriism, I know not; but a gentleman lately from Princeton, told me he saw there the list of the students at that place and that more than half were Virginians. These will return home no doubt deeply impressed with the sacred principles of our Holy Alliance of Restrictionists."—IV. vol. Corres.

LOCO TACTICS.—One of the beneficiaries of the Bellevue Hospital applied at the Dispensary lately for medical advice, and was asked by one of the faculty how he came in town. "Oh," said he, "we were all let out to vote. They sent three cars for us Locos, and we all come down." "Well, but were there no Whigs among you?" inquired the doctor. "Oh yes," said the voter, in a suppressed tone, "but they were all picked the day before and couldn't come."

Every Administration, from President Washington to President Jackson, contributed to the payment of the National Debt. Under the latter President the whole debt created by our two Wars with England, was extinguished, and a large Surplus Revenue accumulated. There was no Debt for Van Buren to pay. He has, however, during the first three years of his wasteful Administration, exhausted the Surplus Revenue and loaded the People with a National Debt of more than \$20,000,000.

[St. Louis Bulletin.

The Spy in Washington, who, usually, has very accurate information of the intentions of the Administration, says that most if not all our foreign missions are to be vacated, and that the vacancies thus created are to be so many prizes to stimulate the exertions of partisans in the doubtful States, half a dozen of whom in each State may be taught to anticipate success in the ratio of their services. If Mr. Van Buren is defeated, (as defeated he will be) that will not prevent his filling the vacancies. The consequence of such a movement is, that when General Harrison comes into power, he will find new ministers at all the Courts in Europe and elsewhere, having received the accustomed offers. If within one year after the election, he should recall one of these ministers the gentleman recalled would receive over \$20,000 for a year's services, viz: outfit, \$5,000; salary, \$5,000, and a quarter of a year's salary to bring him home.

[St. Louis Bulletin.

FISHER'S WON'T LIE.—A farmer in the country, says the Ohio Times, owed last year \$200, which he could have discharged with 175 bushels of wheat—this year it takes 500, difference 322 bushels. Last year he could have paid the same debt with 400 bushels of oats—this year it takes 1400—difference 1000—267 bushels of corn would have paid this debt last year, this year it will take 900; difference 642—There is no humbuggery in this, though the loco focus tell the people there is.

[New York Express.

THE ROCHEPORT CONVENTION.

The proper spirit appears to be prevailing with the young Whigs of St. Louis concerning this convention. We have seen and conversed with a great many since the meeting at the Court House on the night of the 5th, and we have no doubt but that at least five hundred of our young men will cheerfully go. There are hundreds here anxious to go and will go if an opportunity presents itself.—The Young Men's convention is to be held on the 20th of June, but there is also to be held an Old Soldiers' convention, or rather a general convention of the people. This assembles on the 18th and will continue during that and the following day, so that it will be at least a three day affair.

The invitation to the old soldiers convention is general and the administration party have been invited to send in their best speakers and discuss the leading political questions of the day. If the Locos dare respond to this call it will give to the meeting an interest which no previous meeting in this State ever presented. We hope to see the best eloquence of Missouri assembled on that occasion.

Every county in the State should, and we trust will, send a numerous delegation to one or both conventions, and those who go to attend the latter, should by all means GO IN TIME TO ATTEND THE FIRST. We appeal to the Whig Young Men every where, and in every quarter of the State, to prepare for this Convention, and meet us there. Let the number in this convention be a test of the zeal you feel in the cause of reform, and the good government of your country. It is upon you and your posterity that the future must depend, and if that future shall prove to be for ill, you more than your aged sires, must suffer from it. The old and gray headed veterans whom you see in every quarter of the land, coming forward and battling with all the vigor of former days, for the success of Harrison, Tyler and Reform, must soon pass off the stage, and whether success or defeat attends their exertions, they must soon be shut out from their effects; let therefore, those who must abide the result, rally to the rescue.

Our friends on the Upper Mississippi, when with us, assured us that it would be strongly represented. Rocheport is situated on the Missouri River about 20 miles above Jefferson City, in Boone county, near the line of Howard county, and opposite Cooper. These counties are large, populous and wealthy, and from our knowledge of the character of the citizens, we feel no hesitation in saying that ample provision will be made by the Whigs in the vicinity, for the accommodation of those from abroad. We hope to shake hands with thousands there on the 18th, 19th and 20th of June.

Republican.

A law has passed the Legislature of New York abolishing imprisonment for debt. It places citizens of other States on the same footing as those of New York.

The New Jersey Question was again to be brought before the House of Representatives early in May. The evidence in the case has been referred to each of the parties to the contest, with a request to submit the facts, when agreed upon by them, to the committee.

KENTUCKY.

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the first settlement of Kentucky, is to be commemorated by the people of the counties of Clarke and Madison without distinction of party, on the 23d, and 25th inst. at Boonsborough.

THE TIMES.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, MAY 16, 1840.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—THE PEOPLE will establish it by the election of General HARRISON.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET.—FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, John Tyler, of Va.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missouri, assembled in the City of Jefferson, Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, JOSEPH BOGY, of Ste. Genevieve.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

PHILIP COLE, of Washington.

JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis.

SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson.

STEPHEN CLEVER, of Rails.

Meeting of the Township Committees, Saturday, May 21.

Tippecanoe Club Rooms, adjoining the "Times" office.

Three States lost in three Weeks.

CONNECTICUT.

Here is the official vote of a State that went for Mr. VAN BUREN at the last Presidential election. The election was for Governor, and took place a few weeks ago.

Elsworth, (W.) Niles, (L. F.) Scam's

Hartford, 6047 4684 51

New Haven, 4050 4159 36

Fairfield, 4791 4006 11

New London, 3563 3066 1

Litchfield, 4270 3777 13

Tolland, 1059 1567 4

Windham, 2086 2416 1

Middlesex, 2257 3273 12

30529 25948 133

25948

Elsworth's majority over Niles, 4581

The above table includes the full returns from every town in the State.

RHODE ISLAND.

Here is another State that went for Mr. VAN BUREN at the last Presidential election.

"RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—We have now full returns from the whole of the State, and they show the Whig ticket has been elected by the unprecedented majority of thirteen hundred and ninety eight votes. The actual vote is

S. W. KING, (Whig,) 4,653

CARPENTER, (Loco Foco,) 3,255

Whig majority, (and the largest ever given in the State,) 1,398"

Now make way for "OLD VIRGINIA"—the mother of statesmen and of States! Does she not boom gloriously upon the breeze? Who would not now rather be WILLIAM C. RIVES than any man in the Union? How lofty the feelings of the proudly slandered statesman—how glorious his triumph over the cohorts of power! We cannot pretend to write as we ourselves feel, in seeing Virginia thus prepare to send two Senators to sustain the Administration of Harrison—the son of one of her old Governors, and who, all our accounts concur in representing as being EVERY WHERE STRONGER THAN HIS FRIENDS. But to the returns—which we will be able to furnish in full against our next.

Louisiana.—Two districts heard from, which gave 247 for the Whig ticket and 70 for the V. B. ticket. Bayou. The Whig ticket is said to have succeeded by a majority of 100.

Jefferson County Official.—For Senator, Conrad (V. B.) 510. Opie (V. B.) 353 Whig majority 166—being a gain of 100 votes since last election.

For Assembly.—Stephenson (W.) 513; Worthington (W.) 509; Lucas (V. B.) 373; Taylor (V. B.) 355. The two Whig candidates elected. Frederick County.—Conrad, Whig, 563; Opie, Van Buren, 534.

ASSEMBLY.

Cather, 620; Byrd, 573

Mason, 521; Wood, 568

One district to hear from, which gave a Van Buren majority of 40 last year. No doubt entertained of the election of Cather, Whig, and Byrd, Van Buren.

Clarke County.—The Van Buren ticket is said to have a majority of six. Last year it was forty. The Senatorial district comprises the above three counties. Conrad the Whig candidate, is elected, being a Whig gain.

Town of Petersburg.—For the house of Delegates there was no opposition to Judge May, the former Whig delegate.

Morgan County.—Orrick, the Whig candidate to the Legislature, is elected by a majority of 54 votes—making a Whig gain of 69 votes since last election,—and making a gain of a Whig delegate.

From the Norfolk Herald of Friday.

The result of the election in this district is a Whig gain of 400—and the gain of a veritable Whig in Elizabeth City and Warwick, for next winter, in place of an impracticable one in the Legislature, who failed in the election of Senator. This indeed is glorious and wonderful! But it is the people's doing.

Norfolk Borough.—Last year Whig majority 135. Votes polled 728.

Robert E. Taylor, (W.) 435

Wm. L. Lamb, (Adm.) 233

Scattering (W.) 245

Whig gain, 201

Norfolk County.—Last year, Whig majority 36. Votes polled 984. Sends two delegates.

Portsmouth. Great Bridge.

Jas H. Langhorne, Whig, 387 244

Wm. Eberleidge, Whig, 352 245

Arthur R. Smith, Adm. 367 97

Theophilus Fisk, Adm. 334 79

Whig average majority in the county, 150

Whig gain in do 194

Princess Anne.—Last year, Whig majority 32. Votes polled 594.

C. House. Kempville.

John H. Day, Whig, 278 99

S. S. Woodhouse, Adm. 221 60

Whig majority in the county 96

Whig gain do 64

Namemas.—Last year, Whig majority 14—Votes polled 574.

Suffolk. Rawls.

Joshua M. Harrell, Whig, 324 62

John Boykin, Adm. 176 118

Whig majority in the county, 92

Whig gain do 78

Elizabeth City and Warwick.—The latter out of the District.

E. City. Warwick.

Samuel Colton, (W.) 122 16

Howard Poole, (L. F.) 100 2

Carter Crawford, (W.) 19 2

Pol's not complete.—Some 8 or 10 more votes expected from Warwick, which would not vary Colton's majority.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday.

Southampton.—A report was current yesterday that Urquhart, the Whig candidate best his Administration opponent by thirty to sixty votes.

Surry.—A report was in circulation yesterday that Surry had gone for the Whigs, the Administration party splitting.

Some of the above terms must be taken with many grains of allowance, and are put down because they are in circulation.

Namemas.—Official.—J. M. Harrell, \$86; R. M. Boykin, 205. Harrell's majority, 91.

Isle of Wight.—Arthur Smith, Adm., re-elected without opposition.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a late St. Louis Republican, which contains the returns from all the counties in the State except five and the result is as we anticipated A COMPLETE VICTORY.

LET THE SHOUT GO UP FOR VIRGINIA.

ALL IS SAFE.—After one of the hardest fought battles ever had on the soil of the Old Dominion the Whigs have triumphed, not so much as at first was expected, but enough to carry their measures and yet small enough to stimulate them to renewed exertions. When we